### **TENNESSEE**

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TDEC Division of Water Pollution Control: http://www.state.tn.us/environment/wpc/index.html



### **Program Description**

The Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation's (TDEC) Division of Water Pollution Control (WPC), has an extensive bioassessment program. Benthic macroinvertebrate surveys are one of the primary tools used in assessing surface waters in the state. Biological data are instrumental in determining use-support and generating both the 305(b) and 303(d) reports. In-stream macroinvertebrate monitoring is included in many NPDES permits. Bioassessments are also used in the anti-degradation evaluation process. Biological data are used to measure improvements in water quality resulting from clean-up and habitat restoration efforts. Over 2,100 macroinvertebrate surveys have been conducted by TDEC since 1996.

TDEC has eight field offices each with at least two benthic biologist positions. In addition, there is a central laboratory facility in the Department of Health with seven aquatic biologists under contract to TDEC. These nine offices conduct the majority of macroinvertebrate stream surveys. Data from other agencies including the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and USGS are also incorporated into the program.

In 1995, TDEC initiated an ecoregion delineation project resulting in the identification of 25 ecological subregions. Ninety-eight reference streams were targeted for monitoring. The macroinvertebrate community in these streams was sampled seasonally for three years and on a five-year cycle by watershed starting in 1999. These data were used to develop regional numeric biocriteria that have been proposed for inclusion in the 2002 triennial review of water quality standards. The proposed numeric criteria are already being used to help interpret narrative criteria. In addition, reference stream data were used to develop guidelines for biological reconnaissance as a screening tool during watershed assessments.

Future goals of the bioassessment program include:

- Continue to monitor ecoregional reference streams and locate additional streams to further refine biocriteria and better identify reference condition
- Conduct additional bioassessments as means to increase TDEC's percentage of assessed streams for national reporting purposes.
- Develop a macroinvertebrate tolerance index specific to Tennessee.
- · Develop biocriteria for large rivers, wetlands and reservoirs.
- Continue to use benthic data as a measure of improvement in water quality.

#### **Documentation and Further Information**

Arnwine, D.H. and G. M. Denton. 2001. Development of Regionally-Based Interpretations of Tennessee's Existing Biological Integrity Criteria. Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Water Pollution Control. Nashville. TN

Arnwine D.H. and G. M. Denton. 2001. *Habitat of Least Impacted Streams in Tennessee*, Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation. Division of Water Pollution Control. Nashville. TN

Arnwine, D.H., J.I. Broach, L.K. Cartwright and G.M. Denton. 2000. *Tennessee Ecoregion Project*. Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation. Division of Water Pollution Control. Nashville. TN.

Denton, G.M., A.D. Vann, and S.H. Wang. 2000. The status of Water Quality in Tennessee: Year 2000 305(b) Report. Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Water Pollution Control. Nashville, TN.

Griffith, G.E., J.M. Omernik and S. Azevedo. 1997. *Ecoregions of Tennessee*. EPA/600/R-97/022. NHREEL, Western Ecological Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Corvalis, Oregon.

Quality System Standard Operating Procedure for Macroinvertebrate Stream Surveys. 2002. Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Water Pollution Control. Nashville. TN.

DRAFT Year 2002 303(d) List, July 2002: http://www.state.tn.us/environment/wpc/2002303ddraft.pdf

TDEC General Water Quality Criteria, rev. October 1999: http://www.state.tn.us/sos/rules/1200/1200-04/1200-04-03.pdf

TDEC Use Classifications for Surface Waters, rev. October 1999: http://www.state.tn.us/sos/rules/1200/1200-04/1200-04-04.pdf

2001 Triennial Review of Water Quality Standards, Staff Proposal: http://www.state.tn.us/environment/wpc/tr\_wqs.pdf

Other TDEC publications, including 305(b) reports, can be found online at: <a href="http://www.state.tn.us/environment/wpc/publicat.htm">http://www.state.tn.us/environment/wpc/publicat.htm</a>

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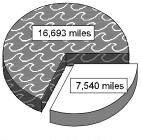


## **Programmatic Elements**

Uses of bioassessment within overall water quality program	1	problem identification (screening)
	1	nonpoint source assessments
	✓	monitoring the effectiveness of BMPs
	✓	ALU determinations/ambient monitoring
	1	promulgated into state water quality standards as biocriteria
	1	support of antidegradation
	1	evaluation of discharge permit conditions
	1	TMDL assessment and monitoring
		other:
Applicable monitoring designs	1	other: targeted (i.e., sites selected for specific purpose) (comprehensive use throughout jurisdiction)
• •	✓ ✓	targeted (i.e., sites selected for specific purpose) (comprehensive
• •	Ĺ	targeted (i.e., sites selected for specific purpose) (comprehensive use throughout jurisdiction) fixed station (i.e., water quality monitoring stations)
• •	Ĺ	targeted (i.e., sites selected for specific purpose) (comprehensive use throughout jurisdiction) fixed station (i.e., water quality monitoring stations) (comprehensive use throughout jurisdiction)
• •	✓ ✓	targeted (i.e., sites selected for specific purpose) (comprehensive use throughout jurisdiction) fixed station (i.e., water quality monitoring stations) (comprehensive use throughout jurisdiction) probabilistic by stream order/catchment area

Stream Miles	
Total miles (Determined using RF3)	60,187
Total perennial miles	_
Total miles assessed for biology	24,233
fully supporting for 305(b)	16,693
partially/non-supporting for 305(b)*	7,540
listed for 303(d)*	14,333
number of sites sampled	2,202
number of miles assessed per site	_

### 24,233 Miles Assessed for Biology



"fully supporting" for 305(b)
"partially/non-supporting" for 305(b)

<sup>\*</sup>The stream miles "partially/non-supporting" for 305(b) are significantly less than the stream miles listed for 303(d) because the last 303(d) list was revised in 1998 while the 305(b) reflects assessments through 2000. The 2002 draft 303(d) and 305(b) reports are in agreement.

## Aquatic Life Use (ALU) Designations and Decision-Making

1	_ ,			
ALU designation basis	Single Aquatic Life Use			
ALU designations in state water quality standards	One designation: Fish and Aquatic Life			
Narrative Biocriteria in WQS	Formal/informal numeric procedures used to support narrative biocriteria are found in the Development of Regionally-Based Numeric Interpretations of Tennessee's Narrative Biological Integrity Criterion (see documentation).			
Numeric Biocriteria in WQS	under development (Tennessee water quality standards will be changed in 2002 to reflect proposed numeric criteria for 15 bioregions. Numeric biocriteria, proposed for inclusion in the new WQS are as follows, "Multimetric index using 7 metrics - TR, EPT, %EPT, %OC, NCBI, %DOM and % Clingers*. Scoring criteria is based on 25% of reference condition. Reference condition is based on ecoregion reference data at the 90 <sup>th</sup> percentile. Ecoregions have been grouped into 15 bioregions. Expected index score is calibrated to each bioregion and by season where appropriate.")			
Uses of bioassessment data in integrated assessments with other environmental data (e.g., toxicity testing and chemical specific criteria)	<ul> <li>assessment of aquatic resources</li> <li>cause and effect determinations</li> <li>permitted discharges</li> <li>monitoring (e.g., improvements after mitigation)</li> <li>watershed based management</li> </ul>			
Uses of bioassessment/ biocriteria in making management decisions regarding restoration of aquatic resources to a designated ALU	Nonpoint source section, field offices - office by office use, not systematic/statewide use			

<sup>\*</sup>TR = total richness; EPT = Ephemeroptera (mayflies), Plecoptera (stoneflies), Trichoptera (caddisflies); OC = Orthocladiinae of Chironomidae; NCBI = North Carolina Biotic Index; DOM = dominant taxa.

# **Reference Site/Condition Development**

Number of reference sites	98 total	
Reference site	site-specific	
determinations	paired watersheds	
	✓ regional (aggregate of sites)	
	professional judgment	
	other:	
Reference site criteria	Reference database of chemical, habitat and biometrics based on monitoring of regional reference sites since 1996. Reference sites must fall within 90 <sup>th</sup> percentile for chemical, biological and habitat parameters compared to existing reference database. Disturbed sites are those under 75% comparable to reference condition for biological and habitat, above the 90 <sup>th</sup> percentile (reference) for nutrients (and show impaired biology), or exceed numeric criteria for other specified parameters.	
Characterization of reference	historical conditions	
sites within a regional context	✓ least disturbed sites	
	gradient response	
	professional judgment	
	other:	
Stream stratification within	✓ ecoregions (or some aggregate)	
regional reference conditions	elevation	
	stream type	
	multivariate grouping	
	jurisdictional (i.e., statewide)	
	other:	
Additional information	✓ reference sites linked to ALU	
	UD reference sites/condition referenced in water quality standards (WQS under revision)	
	some reference sites represent acceptable human-induced conditions	

## Field and Lab Methods

Assemblages assessed	1	benthos (100-500 samples/year; single season, multiple sites - watershed level)	
, ledeling age accepta	H		
		fish	
		periphyton	
		other:	
Benthos			
sampling gear	dipr	dipnet and kick net (1 meter); 500 - 600 micron mesh	
habitat selection	in lo	riffle/run used for biocriteria in high gradient streams; rooted bank used for biocriteria in low gradient streams (Note that four jab multihabitat bioreconnaissances are used for general water quality assessments, not comparable to biocriteria)	
subsample size	200	200 count	
taxonomy	gen	genus	
Habitat assessments	visu	al based; performed with bioassessments	
Quality assurance program elements		standard operating procedures, quality assurance plan, periodic meetings and training for biologists, sorting and taxonomic proficiency checks, specimen archival	

# **Data Analysis and Interpretation**

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Data analysis tools and methods	summary tables, illustrative graphs	
memods	✓ parametric ANOVAs	
	✓ multivariate analysis	
	✓ biological metrics (aggregate metrics into an index)	
	disturbance gradients	
	other:	
Multimetric thresholds		
transforming metrics into unitless scores	90 <sup>th</sup> or 10 <sup>th</sup> percentile of reference population depending on direction of metric	
defining impairment in a multimetric index	25% of 90 <sup>th</sup> (or 10 <sup>th</sup> ) percentile of reference population	
Multivariate thresholds		
defining impairment in a multivariate index	Used for development of initial criteria, not for current assessments	
Evaluation of performance characteristics	✓ repeat sampling (replicate samples at 10% of reference sites by different teams)	
	✓ precision (two samples collected at 10% of sites by two teams)	
	sensitivity (standard level of identification, compare metric scores to known impacts)	
	✓ bias (compared different sample/habitat types)	
	✓ accuracy (10% of samples QC for taxonomy and sorting efficiency)	
Biological data		
Storage	MS Access; semi-quantitative samples (taxa lists and metric scores) are stored in EDAS database and bioreconnaissance results are stored in Water Quality Database (taxa lists are in paper files). The eventual goal is for data to be sent to STORET. Assessment results are stored in an Assessment Database.	
Retrieval and analysis	EDAS, Statview, and multivariate statistical package	